Second-class Matter.

Editorial and Publication Offices, No. 409 Tenth Street Northwest.

Pirst Assistant Postmaster General Hay appears to have laid down a new rule to govern the appointment of postmasters. He is reported in the Baltimore Sun as saying :

If the fact should come to my knowledge that the majority of the patrons of a post office should inequivocally express their desire for the appointment of a postmaster who was thy political faith opposed to the Administration and was thoroughly fitted for the place, I would appoint him notwithstanding the recommendations of the State Legislature, or of any possible number of Congression for the selection . In other words, Mr. Hay holds that the

ascertained preference of a majority of the citizens in the neighborhood should decide the matter. There are many persons who believe postmasters ought to be elected, but who, since they have to be appointed, and. since there is no means of ascertaining the desire of a majority of the patrons, who would adhere to the old plan of appointing an honest and capable member of the party in power.

Mr. Hay's plan would certainly please

the Mugwumps, who have slways regarded the Democracy as possessed by a much-tobe-reprobated greed for the offices held by the Republicans, many of whom have recently been converted and become Mug-wumps, but of course are actuated by a tofty superiority to things earthly, and not by a desire to hang on to their offices. It is somewhat singular that during its twentyfour years in power the party of moral ideas never discovered the merit of Mr. Hay's plan for filling the offices, but went on appointing tensty Republican postmasters in strongly Demecratic districts just as impartially as they did when a majority of the patrons of the offices were Republicans. Mr. Hay's local-majority idea would reverse the uniform practice of his Republican predecessors. It would also reverse the uniform practice of the Democrats and Whige of the years before the war. And as the attempt to ascertain the desire of a majority of the patrons would be futile and result in precisely the same kind of disputes with those which now vex the appointing powers, it

We have observed one report of the above conversation where Mr. Hay is made to say " not by political faith opposed to the Admin-"istration," which makes an important difference. In his context Mr. Hay is repudiating the right of Senators and Representatives to "dictate" these appointments. That a natural custom has been presumed upon, and that Congressmen, because they have been consulted have at length elaimed and exercised a right of control, and that this power has sometimes been abused, is well known. It is necessary, therefore, for the Executive chiefs from time time to assert their absolute independence and their proper prerogatives, and to show Congressmen, who claim the control of offices as a right, upon what terms and for what reasons they are consulted. And herein Mr. Hay is right. The responsibility rests wholly upon the Executive Departments, and no person whatposition, to dictate or control their appointments. Yet in practice it has usually een found that the Congressman representing the district is the safest person to consult, since his own political future is affected by the character of the officers appointed upon his recommendation. With certain exceptions, therefore, the interests of the Administration and of its supporters in Congress are common, and it is partly for this reason that Congressional recommendations for office have come to be regarded as prerequisites to appointments. With Senators the conditions are different. Mr. Randall, if he has been correctly reported, is right in holding that Senators ought to have no voice in the making of appointments upon which they are to vote in executive session.

desire.

While the occasion of the overthrow of the Gladstone Cabinet was a vote upon the budget, and the obnoxious points the increased tax upon spirits and beer, dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the Ministry must have had much to do with the result. When members of Parliament saw an enormously increased expenditure accompanied at all points, by humiliation and disgrace it was only natural to seize the occasion for expressing dissatisfaction when these blunders were to be brought home to the tax-payer. From this distance the career of Mr. Gladstone since the overthrow of the Beaconsfield Ministry seems to have been an unbroken succession of makeshifts to retain power, the trump card invariably being some new concession to the English proletarist, for the reforms proposed for Ireland have always been paltry and the coercive measures infamous. But as politicians the Liberals have held the But as politicians the Liberals have held the strongest hand, since they could always noon to Monday morning would be too long a break in commercial affairs. Fortunately neither of these elements prevailed, and it is only to be regretted that the Chamber of Commerce had to confine itself to a mere recommendation to its members. The example it has set might well be followed by those who desire to see better relations between employers and employed, the rich and the poor. grant of power to some millions of black freedmen, and where we have no hesitation in excluding from citizenship the incoming horde of Asiatics, there are at least two sides to this manhood suffrage question.

The danger in England is that the proletariat, by a succession of communistic sops, may be induced to sanction a policy which will in the end dismember and destroy the British Empire. The Liberals are confident that the newly enfranchised voters, who will elect the next Parliament, will return them to power by an increased majority. Their exultation at the difficulties which the Conservatives must encounter if they now attempt to carry on the government illustrates the fierceness of party spirit in our mother country, and is most unseemly in view of the fact that these difficulties are chiefly due to the imbecility and vacillation of the Gladstone Ministry.

Gladstone ought to have carried the government on provisionally until the election, for the Conservatives cannot be fairly required to assume the reigns of power with so large a parliamentary majority against them.

Neither can they properly be called upon to face the difficulties created by the blunders of their adversaries. There seems too much reason to suspect that Mr. Gladstone was anxious to leave the tangled web of affairs in the hands of the Opposition. His negotiations with Turkey had failed, the visits of Rosebery and Chamberlain to the Continent in search of alliances had proved fruitless, and the submission to Russia was incomplete. The manner in which the Liberal organs openly exult over the difficulties which the Conservatives will encounter if they take office shows that their party spirit outweighs their patriotism.

Mrs. Cartis thus describes the Puritan influence in the "hirepressible conflict."

There was but one force which prepared to row olayoption of the consuming terrors of the Hirarchy and the crushing despotism of the liferarchy and the crushing despotism of the crown—the conscience of the people; a moral conviction so undannted and ancompromising that endurance could not exhaust it nor suffering, nor wounds, nor death appared it for the conflict. There were other voices indeed, were serve where, harmonious and immortal voices, swelling the chorus; but chilery from New England came the moral appear which the constraince and party aliance, an appear where, harmonious and immortal voices, swelling the chorus; but chilery from New England came the moral appear which with all the ancient ferview of the Fordan faith, sparning every friendly remonstrance, every pica of produces, every proporty of dissacer, and every form of onlogue and only its distinction of the day of the constraint remains and the moral proportion of the day of the constraint of the first leave, moulding our politics and the first leave, and the remained principle of human liberty and the remained principle of human liberty and edge of the Union. of he mathod a parties to the first leave, moulding our politics and when the first leave, moulding our politics and when the first leave, mould large a parliamentary majority against them.

The Sunday Serald government has made, and yet extremely difficult to show how they can at this late date be repaired. Indeed, blunders in a nation's foreign policy are often irreparable. Accomplished facts must be recognized, however much they may be regretted, and incomplete engagements made with other powers must often be ratified by a new Ministry even if it would have pursued a different policy had the subject been in its hands from the start. The initial and fatal steps of the Liberal government's foreign policy reach so far far back that it is no longer possible to retrace them. Therefore it is not unlikely that the unsatisfactory Afghan boundary will be allowed to stand. The agreement which has been substantially reached the Conservatives may not be able to repudiate, and the great struggle for

> It will be gratifying to see the foreign policy of England in the hands of men with clearer and broader views, and less fear of the Empire being overweighted with its responsibilities. The new government may be expected to draw the line before Russia, and to show that the policy of bluster and back-lown will be succeeded by one of dignified firmness, and adequate preparation for the inevitable conflict. We assume that the railway to Quetta will be pushed vigorously forward and other steps taken which will show that the government appreciates the fact that the Russian movement toward India has only been temporarily suspended and that the advance upon Herat when events are ripe for it may be predicted as confidently as that upon Mery was predicted a few months ago.

There is one way in which the fall of Gladstone may be of enormous advantage to the Empire, since there is little doubt that a Conservative Ministry can renew the Turkish alliance which recent events, vindicating the traditional policy of her statesmen, have shown to be indispensable to England The apparent willingness of the Marquis of Salisbury to take office is probably due to his knowledge of this fact, and to the consciousness that, as the Sultan on the Bos phorus holds the key of the Eastern qestion, the Conservatives, by taking at this juncture the direction of foreign affairs, can be of great service to their country. It need not be assumed that a Conservative Ministry will repudiate the arbitration with Russla or go to war rather than ratify the frontier conceded by Gladstone, but the whole position of European politics will be changed if the Sultan's friendship is will be found simpler and better to fall again secured, and England will then be back on the good old plan of giving the able to await the progress of events with post office in every town to the best and the feeling that she will hold good cards most acceptable Democrat who wants it. This when the game shall again begin. is the result which all the people expect

and which a majority of those of both parties Late Russian advices show that the Trans Caspian Railway is being pushed forward rapidly, and it is stated that the route wil oe from a point half way between Askabad and Sarakhs to Merv, from thence to the Oxus, and that next year the road will be continued through Bokhara to Samarcand and ultimately to Tashkend. This great enterprise promises to revolutionize the Central Asian situation both politically and commercially. The exact route which is to be taken east of Merv is not indicated, but it can hardly be doubted that the persistence of Russia in seizing the Penjdeh district had some relation to the vast ulterior designs of which this railway project gives us more than a hint. With a railway skirting the northern frontier of Afghanistan Russian in fluence in Central Asia, already preponderant, would be tenfold greater than ever, and the trade of Central Asia would be drawn to her marts, while her military position would be so much improved that Afghanistan and ever has any right, either by custom or offi-

> The character of the country through which this route passes is peculiar. The rivers which rise in the Afghau mountains flow northward into the plains and after running for a distance into the Turcoman or Usbeg country all of their waters that has not already been used for irrigation is lost in the sand or swamps on the border of the great Khivan Desert. Unless the projected railway is to cross this desert it must seek the region watered by these rivers. It wil doubtless follow the Murghab from Merv to Pal-i-khisti, or even Penjdeh, from which points going eastward frequent streams and irrigable cases will be found. The line would be flanked by the Penjdeh garrison against possible Afghan raids, and this route would also bring the Russians near Herat, which will be the chief objective point in their next step toward the Indus.

> THE question of early closing on Saturday in sum mer has been very earnestly taken up in the large Eastern cities, where it is admitted that the climate makes such a relaxation almost indispensable, while the often Puritanical observance of Sunday makes that anything but a day of recreation. The New that anything but a day of recreation. The New York Chamber of Commerce a week ago by a vote of forty to four passed a resolution recommend-ing that its members close their places of business at 1 P. M. on Saturdays during the summer. Mr. William E. Dedge intreduced the resolution, and Morris K. Jesup favored it on the ground that it would tend to promote the religious observance of Sunday. P. B. Thurber, the anti-monopolist, de-clared he would vote for it though it sacrificed half of the business day of the week in his hymbron. clared he would vote for it though it sacrificed half of the buasest day of the week in his business. Against it spoke only Frederick Conkling, brother of the lordly Roscoe, who of course represented the aris-tocrats, and haughtily declared that "holidays are "generally days of drunkenness and debauchery," and ought to be made as few as possible—for the working classes; while one James W. Elwell spoke for the Gradgrinds by declaring that from Saturday noon to Monday morning would be too long a break

THE unveiling of the ideal statue of the Pilgrim is The unveiling of the ideal statue of the Pilgrim in Central Park yesterday week well served to illustrate how the Pilgrim spirit has permicated the lifeblood of the nation. The artist, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, in this as in so many other cases, seems to have caught the proper inspiration, and the statue is commended by the critics as signified and adequate. The statue was the fruit of contributions raised by the New England Society. The unveiling was made memorable by the address of George William Curris, which was distinguished for elevated thoughts eioquently expressed. Mr. Curtis spoke of the Motherland in the following noble words:

The modern England that we know is the England

land in the following noble words:

The moders England that we know is the England of the Puritan enlarged, liberalized, graced, adorned—the England which despite all estrangement and Jealousy and misunderstanning, despite the alienation of the Revolution and of the second war, the burze of cockney gnate, and official indifference in our heree civil conflict, is still the another country of our distinctive America, the mother of our language and its literature, of our characteristic national impulse and of the great muniments of our individual liberty. To what fand upon the globe beyond his own shall the countryman of Washington turn with pride and enthusiasm and sympathy, if not to the land of John Selden and John Hampden and John Miton? and what realm shall touch so deeply the heart of the fellow-citizen of Abraham Lincoln as that whose soil, and not long before our own, was too sacred for the footstep of a slawe? She is not the mother of dead empires, but of the greatest political descendant that ever the world knew. Our own Revolution was the defense of England against herself. She has sins chough to answer for. But, while Greece gave us art and Rome gave us law, in the very blood that beats in our hearts and throbs along our veins, England gazes where the strends of the signing against herself. She has sins chough to answer for. But, while Greece gave us art and Rome gave us law, in the very blood that beats in our hearts and throbs along our veins, England gave us liberty.

"What a cool season we are having, and ho

the city look so thrifty. Weather suits them un-commonly, you see. We are on a sort of border line between northern and southern trees. Some of both etween northern and southern trees. Some of both glons are native here."
"What have become of the insects that were eatin

"What have become of the insects that were eating up the clims? Are they disappearing? and why?"

"Yes, they are going. Sparrows. I'm a defender of the sparrow. They are great insect destroyers. They cat up the eggs and larve. They are getting the best of the fight at last. Do you observe how clean of insects all our trees are? Remember how numerous those caterpillars used to be that were always dropping down on our coats. Our trees, both in attreets and parks, never looked so thrifty and free

Gen. A. J. Warner, the originator of the new idea supremacy in Asia will probably still stand postponed.

about cessation of the comage of silver, is a man of great persistence. He began his talk about silver postponed.

cessation of the comage of silver, is a man of great persistence. He began his talk about silver postponed.

present scheme. He said:
"I saw last winter that there must be more time must be committed to it before the opening of con-gress. So I went at it and formulated my notions, and they have been before more than forty of the leading members of Congress already. I hoped to get along a little farther before it was published, but no real harm has been done. I believe it will be

"The fact of it is we cannot do half the busines we could if our clerks were in sympathy with the office," said one of the new commissioners of the Interior Department yesterday. "This Department is full of spies, and we never know when anything

s going to be given away."
"Why are these spies not put out?" I asked.
"Oh, they will be in time, I suppose. This office has no power of that kind. If it had I would put them all out immediately. I would rather have all new men than to be troubled and harassed as I am. A lot of new and true men could do the work of the

"I hope not to come back again until December, said Representative M. A. Foran, of Ohio, before leaving for home last week.

"You have things about as you want them in you

Yes, things are pretty well settled there. I think ow who will get all the places, and I want to pu in the summer quietly somewhere revising the manu script of my novel and getting 4 ready for the

printer."
"Where do you expect to go?"
"Not decided yet. Last summer we went up into
Northern Canada, right near Hudson's Bay, and we
found it hotter there than anywhere we ever tried
to spend the summer. We may stay at or near

It has been hinted in some of the Western papers that Senator Payne did about as much as he could with this Administration when he made his son-in-law Secretary of the Navy, and that he went abroad so as not to be importuned by Ohio office-seekers. I asked a gentleman from New York if this was true.

"By no means. I think Senator Payne had almost nothing to do with W. C. Whitney going into the Cabinet. He was put there by Mr. Cleveland him-self. He had been a special friend and admirer of Whitney's for years and was bound to have him."

" It is really the best place in the world to study character," said a Representative who had just come out of the crowd at Secretary Lamar's office on Friday. "It is the place of all others where a man makes an effort to appear at his best and he generally appears at his worst. I never saw anything like it. It is worse than the crowd struggling to get to the ticket-wagon of a country circus. But the Secretary is a Democrat pure and simple, and he listens patiently to all who come."

"One of the best things my examination into the subject of bogus butter has done," said Dr. Thomas Taylor, the microscopist of the Agricultural Department, "is the driving of all the venders of poor butter from the streets. They have become thoroughly terrified, and some of them have confessed that the stuff they sold was the worst of mixtures. I expect to keep a careful record of all the analyses I make, and in a forthcoming report to the Department I shall give the best breeds of cattle for milk and the localities from which the best butter is received.

"The public in general seem to have but small lea how many offices have changed hands during he past three months," said Appointment Cler Higgins. "There have been a great many thousand Democrats put in and as many thousand Republi ans put out."
"Will there be any special departure at the end of

Why should there be ?" "Oh, it is the end of the fiscal year, you know."
"Yes, I know it is, but we are moving along as fast as we know how all the while, and I cannot see

romptly at 9 o'clock every morning," said one o his assistants yesterday. "From that time till noon he is crowded with callers. Some of them have a story as long as your arm, and it don't amount to much when it is told. Such people seem to think that the more of the Secretary's time they can take the better it is for their chances. On the other hand, there are a great many who call in that way who would much better have filed their papers and walked away. They tire overybody out."

· When doctors disagree with druggists the publi gets the benefit of the quarrel. So it appears in Brooklyn, where the druggists has cut into the octor's practice until the doctor in revenge carrie doctor's practice until the doctor in revenge carries his drugs about with him and prepares the medicine for his patients instead of leaving the customary prescription. This is very satisfactory to the patient, who now fares as well at the hands of an allopathe doctor as he would if treated by a homeopathist, a great share of whose popularity, by the way, may be owing to the fact that his patients are saved the terrors of an interminable drug bill in addition to the physician's. All country declars of recessity excessive. cian's. All country doctors of necessity carry me cines and supply their patients, for the compounder of prescriptions and soda-water only exists in the lity and is an unknown character in rural life. Any vement which tends to supply medicine to a sici person without a separate charge for it is in accord with a feeling deep rooted in numan nature and will be correspondingly popular. Who has not felt a certain conviction that the construction of society ught to be remodeled so that the druggist should p disagreeable to have to swallow it. Let us hope that the custom of doctors making up their own prescrip

It is a pleasure to note that some of the leading dry goods merchants of New York have decided to give their employees a half holiday on Saturdays during the aummer, though, owing to the fact that Saturday is the great shopping day of the week and that great numbers of wage earners do their buying Saturday evening, the closing cannot be made general. Indeed, if the cierks need a half holiday it would be better to take it in the middle of the week. To any one who has much shoulder to it is to the state of the week. To any one who has much shopping to do it is a source of wonder that the clerks can endure the heat of the stores and the constant, nerve-straining work, and still preserve such a degree of health, spirits, and still preserve such a degree of health, spirits, and politeness. By all means give them a few hours during the week besides Sunday to recuperate and

The Random Writer yesterday had an interesting

"There is almost nothing more peculiar than the way in which papers come into this office," said the clerk. "Here you see one that is printed in pamplifet form. That is not uncommon, but it is somewhat expensive. Here is a fellow who has been to a store and paid a dollar for a scrap-book and panted his papers in it. That, also, is a somewhat common form. See what a lot of them there are. Here is one from the Governor of the State to start with, and the Democratic benator follows, while several members of Congress, college presidents, miniaters of the Gospel, and finally the citizens of his town quite generally. Here is a petition drawn up by some fellow who has a reputation as a scribe. See the ornamental handwriting."

"Let's see' what place is that?"

"Oh, excuse rac: I cannot give you the place. I only call your attention to the ornamental handwriting. The poor candidate probably paid ten dollars for that, white I should much rather hax kisked the man who wrote it if it were mine."

"Here is an interesting way to put papers logether," said the same speaker, opening a fine moreoco-leand book. "All the papers of this applicant are bound in this book. He felt certain that this would davartally attract the attention of the President."

"But this is the most common way in which

dent."
"But this is the most common way in which greasy petitions and letters which had come in by mail.

"In all the rush and push of the past three months we have received but one set of papers that were really fine. They were all folded exactly slike and tied neadly together as square as a brick. Here they are, each one you see has an indorsement in type writer on the outside, neat red ink ruling, and a little summary of the contents of each paper for roady reference."

"It is no wonder, when one sees how much trouble these applicants have been to in getting recemmendations, that they feel disappointed when they fail."

"No, that is so; but it is one of the necessar schances of seeking office you know. They can't all succeed. The fellows who fail, of course will send for these bound volumes and hand them down as heirlooms to their children."

Some time since the President found that durin A funny incident occurred at the Department of Justice Festerday. The man who runs the clevator is an old soldler. He knows what an order means, and when he was told not to let any one up he didn't

So saying he stammed the door together and locked h.

Some of the newspapers so persistently tried to make it appear that there was a bitter freed between the family of the late Secretary Prelinghnysen while in Washington and Speaker Carisle's wife, owing to the discillation of brecedence between the latter and Mrs. Prelinghnysen, upon which question outsiders laid far more stress than those most concerned ever (til), that it becomes proper to mention that more than once Secretary Prelinghnysen went out of his way in private conversation with those but slightly acquainted with Mr. Carliste to express his carness admiration of the character and abilities of the latter. Once while ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, was bere in Pebruary, he said that Mr. Prelinghuysen had that day said to him that he had me no man in public life in Washington by whom he had been more deeply and favorably impressed than by Mr. Carliste. On March 4, when, after the imanguration of President Cleveland, ex-President Arther entertained many ladies and gen themen at lumb at the White House, Mr. Freinghnysen asked Mrs. Carliste to send him a good, large picture of her husband, saying that he already had a small one, but greatly wished a large one for his library. His fatal illness beginning so soon afterwards (he left here in just one week after the inauguration) prevented the fulfilliment of the request. One of his daughters said to the writer last winter that she thought Mr. Carliste would make a good President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Century's war papers for the current month are briefer than the last, but do not lack in interest. The battle of Gaines's Mill is described by Gen. Fitz-John Porter on the one side and by Gen. D. H. Hill on the other. They both restrict themselves closely to the incidents of this fiercely-concested engagement, and only in a castal way refer to the larger problem of the struggle between McCiellan and Lee. Both say enough, however, to give emphasis to the reader's natural inquiry whether Lee's attack by concentrated forces upon McCiellan's isolated corps would not have sacrificed Richmond and the Confederate campaign if the Federal commander had taken advantage of the opportant so push upon Richmond with the firee corps sould of the Chickahominy. Gen. Hill does not conceal his opinion that the situation was perilons in the extreme for the Confederate army. The two accounts to not differ as to the larger facts in the history of the battle, but the different standpoints of the writers pleasantly vary the perspective, and together they give a very vivid picture of this hard-fought field. Gen. Imboden contributes a lively sketch of "Stonewall "Jackson's campaigns in the Shenandoah valley, with a bilmbur of personal reminiscence of the famous Confederate which are strongly characteristic. It goes without saying that the illustrations are abundant and rich. The portraits are of Longstreet, Forter, and A. P. Hill.

Mr. Marion Crawford is evidently anxious to revent the contributes of the fact literature to the structure of the fact literature to the structure of the fact of the famous confederate which are strongly characteristic. It goes without saying that the flight of the fact literature the section of the fact literature that the characteristic is considered to the fact literature that the characteristic constitution are abundant and rich. The portraits are of Longstreet characteristic process. The Century's war papers for the current month

the illustrations are abundant and rich. The portraits are of Longstreet, Porter, and A. P. Hill.

Mr. Marion Crawford is evidently anxious to repeat his first literary triumph for his new novel (Zoroaster: By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. Brentano Brothers, Washington,) is in important respects modeled upon "Mr. Isaacs." How far it is wise to seek in remote antiquity for the scene and personages of fiction may well be questioned. Such efforts always have an air of unreality, but at the same time the author enjoys a freedom from many of the conditions which make the writing of contemporary or historical novels ishortons. Yet oddity, to truth in archeological details is essential to any value in work of this sort, and the field which has been worked so successfully by Ebeas, the Egyptologist, is one in which honest labor united to literary skill and some power of magination will always tell. The greatest defect in "Mr. Isaacs" was that the actors always seemed to be suspended in the air, instead of treading on the earth. We can imagine a book like "Zoroaster" possessing absorting interest, if the coleur locale was artistically put in while the beauty of the Zoroastrian mythology was fully shown. But while Mr. Crawford's work will be pronounced readable it is too vague, sketchy, and decicent in lotty or consistent purpose to take rank as a work of the highest order.

the highest order.

Unabridged encylopedias there are without end but it is for Cassell & Co. to publish the only condensed, or, as they call it, "Concise Cyclopedia."

This is a volume of 1,340 large octavo pages, into which is squeezed with intelligent compression the juice of innumerable volumes. It is the first attempt that has been made to make such a book, and it has been wholly successful. Nearly twelve thousand articles are treated of, mythological, historical, blographical, geographical, topographical, scientific, and technical subjects. William Heaton, the editor, has been ably assisted by a corps of specialists. There are numerous illustrations scattered throughout the book.

Houghton, Mittile & Co. have that published a

Houghton, Mintin A. Co. have just published a very timely work on "Russian Central Asia," in very time; work on "Russian Central Asia," in-cluding Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva, and Merv, with a map, a photograph of the author in Khokand armor and over sixty illustrations, by Henry Lansdell, D. D., author of "Through Siberia." This work de-scribes very fully and picturesquely countries and peoples about which the Western World knows hardly anything. A peculiar interest attaches to the work from the fact that it covers the territory for which England and Russia have been just ready to battle.

Gazette of all Changes to Date; also the Stations of Troops by Companies and Regiments, List of Garrisons, Forts, Cantonments, etc. "This is evidently the best Army List ret lasued. Washington: J. H. Soule & Co., nublakers.

At Louisville has just been issued the first number of a new series of the Southern Bicouce, an attractive and promising war periodical. Among its features are an account of the battle of Franklin by Maj. D. W. Sanders, with a colored map of the field and portraits of generals: "West Point Before the War," by Gen. J. M. Wright; "Confederate War Songs," by Fan! H. Hayne, and "Gen. Morgan's Escape," by T. H. Hines, with a portrait of Morgan and views of the prison. Beginning with the July number, the Magazine of

American History will publish a series of impor-tant papers on the Civil War. They will be prepared by men who actively participated in the confict, and will be illustrated from portraits and pen-and-ink aketches made at the time and never before pub-lished. The price paid by the English publishers for the

copyright of Gen Gordon's "Diary" is said to have been 5,000 guineas. All the chief publishing houses of London were asked to bid for the copyright. The net proceeds will be handed over to the tunds of the National Memorial.

Like Dr. Harumond, Admiral Porter appears to have a trunkful of novels all ready for the publisher Bis new work, announced by the Appletons, is called "The Adventures of Harry Marline; or, Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag."

THE OTHER SIDE OF MR. ADAIR.

THE OTHER SIDE OF MR. ADAIR.

To the Editor of the Sunday Heratia:
Sirs: In your issue of June 7 the always interesting "Lounger on the Avenne" pays a tribute, no doubt deserved, to the hospitable qualities of the late John Adair, formerly of Queen's County, treiand, recently deceased at St. Louis, Mo., and his American wife when at their estate of "Rathdair." But when he subjoins that Mr. Adair left freamd and bought land in Texas merely because "the condition of things at home seemed so threatening, although he had never had any disagreement with his tenants," the statement must provoke a derisive smile, if not a more bitter comment.

This can surely be no other than John George Adair, author of the never-to-be-forgotten evictions of Glenveih, one of the most cold-blooded, sweeping, and remoracless revenges ever wreaked on hundreds of innocent people, including old men, women, and children for the real or foreign articles.

dreds of innocent people, including old men, women and children, for the real or fancied crimes of on or a few. Those who wish to read the sickening de tails will find them in chapter 19 of Hon. Alexande M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," supported by the testi mony of Protestants, the magistracy, and the police all of whom deplored and reprobated the ruthless

deed.

In brief, while traveling through Donegal in 1508, Mr. Adair was unluckly attracted by the wild beauty of Gleaveih and began buying land to form a large estate there, which in a few years extended to nearly ninety square miles. He began his landifordism by erecting a police barrack and a pound for seized cattle, neither of which had been found necessary by former owners of the soil. By his hasty temper and violent prejudice against the people whose master he had become he was in a short time involved in constant trouble and disputes with them, which aroused on his part a steadily growing fury. Against the protests and declarations of the magistrates, the grand jurors, and all other respectable people who knew their qualities, he accused his mountain tenantry of killing his sheep, possoning his dogs, firing an out-house, and finally killing his

the services of a large force of constabulary and soldiers, and on the sch of April burst like a thunder-bolt upon Lough Gartan side. When he had passed, sixty families, numbering about five numberal persons of all ages, were left houseless and homeless, to spend the night in pouring rain. Mind, in all this there was no question of non-payment of rent. These people were evicted at the point of the bayonet and their humale dwellings fiendishly leveled to the earth at the mere whim of an angry landord. The scenes were almost too heartrending to describe even did your space permit. Suffice it to say that a universal cry of horror arose from nearly all Ireland universal cry of horror arose from nearly all Ireland, subscriptions were raised among all classes of the people, and the hapless victims of Adair's cruelty, or those who survived of them, were sent to find homes under kinder amplices in distant Australia.

This is a passage that should certainly not be omitted in the biography of Mr. Adair, and may furnish a better reason than that given why his life was not safe in Ireland or anywhere clase in the world where he might be recognized.

It is regretiable to think that the money of Adair's American wife may have furnished the means for this crime, just as the money of Mr. Winams was lately the cause of evicting numbers of poor crofters in the Highlands to give him a whole county for his shooting-range. Such events are a decided offset to the generous aums sent by Americans to relieve the crils of landordism.

How Do Arabs Live Without Much Water !

Hon to Arabs Live Without Much Water 1
[Chamber's Journal.]

How is it that Arabs contrive to live in the waterless deserts of that much-talked-of region? They
are, to begin with, abstemious in their habits, and
know every crevice and hollow in the mile where
water will collect. 8 they regard this dund more,
perhaps, in the light of a laxury than as a necessity,
and use it with wonderful economy. They would
never think of westing it on the exterior of their
bodies, and consider that once in forty-sigh nours
is often enough to replenish the laner man. Gen.
Coiston less in that when Bedoults camp to his
camp water would be offered them, but would often
the francis with the remark that the visitor had
format restordar. By cultivating this hath of alstemiousness they are also to cover luminense distames, which would be impossible for a European,
unless he were accompanied by baggage animals.

mains intact.

Second—They have protective decks, which signt fore and art and toward the sides. These decks are made of thek steel, and beneath them the engines and magazines are located.

Third—They have thwart ships water-light bulk-

orth...They have surperous subdivisions below Fourth—They have numerous subdictsions below, so that if the ship springs aleek it can only fill one of these and soon be repaired.

Fifth—There are powerful pumps connected with all the subdivisions and with the double bottom.

Sixth—They carry a considerable amount of coal above the protective deck and on each side of the bollers. This serves as a sort of earthwork. Seventh—They have gun shields made of two inch steel plates. These are placed upon the from of the gun carriages, and are intended to protect the carriages and crew in a measure from small sho

and pieces of shell. The guns are otherwise pre-tected by heavy hempen mais called monitel which are hung up between the guns. MILITARY AND NAVAL.

An addition to the German navy was made May s by the launch, at Danizie, of the fast cruise cryette Arcoha, which took place in the presence of is by the launch, at. Dantzic, of the fast critiser, corveite Arcoha, which took jiace in the presence of tien, von Caprist (the chief of the German admiralty.) Gen. Jachmann haming the vessiel. The Arcosa is a sister ship to the Alexandrine, launched in February last at Kiel, and is of the following dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 12 meters, (23 feet;) breadth of beam, 13 meters, (24 feet;) displacement, 2,370 tons. She is built of iron and steel throughout, and has a double planking of teak, sheathed with copper, lifet draught of water when completely fitted up and fully armed will be 4.6 meters (6 meeters (a meeters) for the correct over 13 feet) forward and 5 meters (16 feet 6 inches) att. The vessel is divided into eight watertight compartments by gross buikheads, the two largest ones containing tile engines and boilers. She will have two compound engines, working independently of each other, placed side by side in the direction of the keel, and developing together 2,400 horse power. Steam will be supplied by eight cylindrical boilers, four to each eogine, placed in two separate boiler rooms. The estimated speed of the Arcona is between 14 and 15 knots (16 to 17 milles) an hour. She will be armed with (12 15-centifierler (8.55 inches and two 5.7-centifierler (8.55 inches and two 5.7-cent

London Times.

For a year of so past experiments have been carried out to test the extraordinary powers claimed
for a new torpedo invented by Mr. Brennan, a
young Australian, and offered by him to the British for a new torpedo invented by Mr. Brennan, a young Australian, and offered by him to the British government. The Admiralty ranked to the inventor the use of a casement on the lipper tier of Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, and a torpedo factory was erected outside the fort, with a trainway running down to the sea beach. With these advantages and ample sea room in front the preliminary trails have taken place, and the mechanism has been so far perfected as to admit of an official inspection. This has proved so satisfactory that the Admiralty have already agreed to adopt the torpedo as a part of the national armanient. According to report the inventor at to liave a very handsome reward, and various sums, ranging from £40,000 to £100,000, are mentioned, while it is positively asserted the has been paid £10,000 on secount. The new torpedo, which is of the aggressive class, is altogether distinct in principle from the Whitehead, the Harvey, or any other system known in the service. In the many trials which have taken place in public a machine something like the section of a boat has been seen to descend to the water's edge by means of a carrisge on the tramway and plunge into the sea, through which it has shot at a marvelous speed, estimated by some observers at fifty miles an hour. It principles have now, however, been explained without reserve to many officials and others, and will shortly be taught generally throughout the navy. There will consequently be no longer any attempt to keep the secret, and it may be explained that the torpedo is impelled by a steam engine, which is stationed within the fort, and acts upon it by wunding in very rapidly two wires coiled round reels within the modiline. As the wires are lidependent of each other and actuate different propellers, the torpedo can be sterred from the engine with great accuracy. It is even practicable to stop the messenger in full flight and send it on again, but this is thought to try severely the endurance of the wires, which are as thin as those of a bird-c

The Extinction of Individual Character.

map, a photograph of the author in Khokand armor and over sixty illustrations, by Henry Lansdell, D. D., author of "Through Siberia." This work despectives are peoples about which the Western World knows have seen just ready to battle.

The Bismarckian era has not escaped this curse. To put it all into one phrase, extinction of individual character has followed the Chancellor like his shadow. He has not also phrase, extinction of individual character has followed the Chancellor like his shadow. He has not decorate his phase work from the fact that it covers the territory for which England and Russia have been just ready to battle.

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka has written a book of bunting adventure with the attractive title "Nimrod in the North," which Messrs. Cassell & Co, will publish this month. The author has in this narrative mith buttles of the sian. The demeanor of the grounder little his month. The author has in this narrative most syrannical of ministers, was mildoess itself in comparison with sismarcks. In Downing street of Alaska. He describes in a general way the life o public as in private. It used to be said of the Geriman civil service that it consisted of men with a
crooked back and an erect conseience. That time
is past. The generation of placemen of all grades
which has grown up since the war of 1866 knows of
ene idolonly, success, and of one ambition only, ts
attract the attention and retain the favor of the great
man. Parliament is demoralized in many of its merabers because he accepts no divided allegiance. A
member of Parliament may be drawn into his following on account of duties on timber, or on siate, yet he
may desire to keep some little private corner for economic or political convictions on other topics. In
vatu, his soul is demanded of him. Finally the important, the influential, the rich of all classes are
drawn into the vortex of his will. The habit of intitialize, without which Englishmen could not live
and in which Germany had certainly made some progress, is fast disappearing before an omnipresent
State power. The millennium of every Socialist
dream, viz., a condition where all work is fixed,
ordered, and requited by government, has more than
dawned upon Germany. Bismarck has made Germany great and Germans small.

Is it a Pleasure to Attack Charity ! Is it a Pleasure to Attack Charity!
It is the misfortune of every successful undertaking that it draws out attacks of envious persons everywhere. Thus the Louisiana State Lottery gives a million of dollars to support the noble Charity Hospital at New Orieans. It gives any one a chance to get \$150,000 for \$10 by her extraordinary grand drawing on Tuesday, June 16. It is fair, sure, and honestly supervised, in its entire conduct by Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. Over \$322,000 are distributed, and one-tenth of a ticket can be had for \$1. All information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

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WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man sixteen years old, of good habits and address, a position in an office. Good references. Box 586, City Post Office.

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OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 P. M. on the 37th day of June, 1884, for furnishing and delivering, from time to time as ordered, the Miscellaneous Supplies required for repairs to the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1886.

These supplies embrace Bricks, Sand, Gravel, Broken Stone, Hair, Lime, Clement, Phaster of Paris, Sheet-Copper, Fire Clay, Fire Brick, Lumber, Planslers Materials, etc., schedules of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office.

Bids received after the time of opening will not be considered, and a certified check for \$100, drawn to the order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," must be submitted with each bid.

M. E. BELL, M. E. BELL, Supervising Architect. jel4-lts

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUP-

optication to the control of the interior.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed, on the envelope, "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies."

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary. DROPOSALS FOR ICE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 19 o'clock noon MONDAY, June 29, 1885, for supplying the Navy Department and its various Bureaus and Offices with Ice during the fiscal year ending June 50, 1866.

The ice must be of the best quality of Northern ice, solid, clear and free from snow or other impurities, and most be delivered daily in such quantities as may be required.

A bond with approved security will be required in case of award. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and indorsed "Proposals for Ice," W. C. WHITNEY, joi-stif COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for every Territory, U. S. Commissioner, Examiner tary Public. Always in office from 9 A. M. hanting House Butteman 4 Co., 1411

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